.. Our ..
Communal Health

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CONSOLIDATED BOARD OF HEALTH
OF

Wilmington *and* New Hanover County
North Carolina

1-9-3-6

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OUR COMMUNAL HEALTH

For the Year 1936

New Hanover County Board of Health
Wilmington, North Carolina

Gentlemen:

I hereby submit to you the report of the activities of the Health Department, as summarized by the head of each administrative division, for the year 1936.

The number of deaths caused by the various diseases and the age at which our citizens died are presented in tables and graphs covering the year 1936 and the preceding years in order that results of public health activities may be evaluated in terms of disease prevention and extension of the span of life. In Table No. 1, the deaths which have occurred in Wilmington and rural New Hanover county are tabulated according to the cause, race, sex, and age. In Table No. 2, you will find a comparison between data of the year 1936 and the years that have gone before it. The crude death rates are given in Table No. 3 and expressed graphically in Fig. No. 1. The tabluation of births and of communicable diseases is given in Tables No. 4 and 7 respectively.

None of the communicable diseases visited us during the past year in epidemic proportions. Reference to mortality records, Table No. 1, will show no deaths from smallpox, measles, or scarlet fever. Excluding non-residents, we had one death each from typhoid, diphtheria, and whooping-cough.

Diphtheria

In our comment on diphtheria last year we said in part: "It is encouraging to report not only no deaths from diphtheria but only 8 cases. Of this number only 5 occured within the city. We like to feel that this is a result of the continuous effort of pediatricians and the Health Department to secure early immunization against this dreaded disease. We may have this record marred at any time, but if the parents of young children will give their support and cooperation we can put diphtheria in a class with smallpox." and "For the first time in the history of the department, we have gone two consecutive years without a death from diphtheria." 1936 gives a much less optimistic report. We had one death and 62 (13 non-resident) cases of diphtheria. The only comfort we can find here is that there was a general statewide increase in the prevalence of diphtheria. Some authorities have implied that this increase in diphtheria indicates a lack of perseverance in our efforts in immunization against diphtheria, but I am sure such an explanation does not apply in Wilmington and New Hanover county. We are stressing immunization at the age of six months and are urging the Schick test on all preschool children examined (unless they are known to be immune). It is a pleasure to report that the cooperation of the parents of preschool children in this respect is almost 100%.

Typhoid Fever

Reference to Fig. No. 3 and Table No. 7 will show 2 non-resident and 6 resident cases of typhoid reported with 1 death. Of 24 cases of typhoid occurring during the three years prior to 1936, 21 were within the city and were colored. In 1936, we had one white and 2 colored typhoid patients in the city and 1 white and 2 colored in the county.

For the past two years we have had our colored nurses hold numerous small inoculation clinics at colored homes, churches, and lodges within the city in an effort to reach those who will not come to the Health Department Clinic. Having only 2 colored cases within the city, as compared to a yearly average of 7 for the past three years, may indicate that this method is producing results. All the county cases were near each other, and the first case was in a man who traveled about over the state quite a bit.

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Measles

When we observe that measles epidemics return rather consistently at three or four year intervals, we may expect an epidemic probably in 1938 or 1939. To our lay readers we urgently recommend the use of convalescent serum in the case of very young or very frail children whenever the epidemic comes.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis stood fifth from the top among the causes of death, which was a serious increase over last year. There were 39 resident deaths from this cause in 1936 as compared to 29 in 1935. There will always be some variation from year to year, but a 34% increase is much more than should be explained by yearly variation. In our 1932 report there was this comment: "We are fearful of what may be expected in the near future from tuberculosis among the negro population as a result of under-nourishment, exposure, etc., due to the financial depression and unemployment." This and many other factors probably enter into this problem. Negroes were the chief sufferers. Within the city, 15 out of 18 were negroes; in the county 16 out of 21.

The tuberculin test is used freely in our clinic and is offered each year to seniors in the white and colored high school. It is also recommended to frail children, contacts, and suspects in the under classes.

The State Sanatorium furnished us a trained clinician and fleuroscope without cost to conduct a one-week free tuberculosis clinic for adults. These examinations were by appointment and practically every appointment was taken.

No reference to the control of tuberculosis here is complete without special comment on the Red Cross Sanatorium. This little sanatorium, supported partly by City-County funds and partly by philanthropy, is more and more becoming a thoroughly equipped, highly specialized hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. Many borderline cases could well afford to take advantage of the facilities offered here. From a public health standpoint this institution's greatest value is its equipment for collapse therapy. This is the most rapid method of changing a positive sputum into a negative one and is therefore a great protection to the general public as well as to the individual patient.

Our district nurses make several hundred visits to tuberculosis patients each year.

Parent-Teacher Associations provide milk and sometimes lunches for under-privileged children with glandular or childhood type of tuberculosis.

The use of the tuberculin skin test and the X-Ray cannot be over emphasized because early diagnosis is the all important factor in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Entero-Colitis

Fig. No. 4 expresses graphically the decline in the deaths due to entero-colitis under two years. Deaths from this cause have been reasonably low for the past ten years. If we exclude non-residents, there were only 3 deaths in the city and none in the county in 1936. This should be encouraging to our pediatricians, public health nurses, and dairy inspector, as they constantly stress the importance of sterilization, pasteurization, and strict cleanliness in the preparation and handling of food for infants and young children.

Pellagra

One death only was assigned to pellagra during the year. This is the best record we have had in many years, however, there were 21 cases reported. Our department is helped very much by the home demonstration agent in teaching the importance of a balanced diet in curing and preventing pellagra.

Malaria

Malaria did not cause any deaths during the year, nor were there any malaria surveys made. Through a survey in 1935 (and from patients treated in 1934 and 1935) we found quite a bit of malaria in the Middle Sound and Scott's Hill sections. During 1936, however, we did not have any special trouble with malaria in these sections. As a result of our findings in 1934 and 1935, the W. P. A. malaria control officials have done extensive drainage work in this vicinity. Many miles of malaria control ditches and canals have been dug by the Federal Relief Projects. This work with reasonable maintenance should be a valuable aid in preventing malaria for many years.

Poliomyelitis

Not a single case of poliomyelitis was reported during the year. The whole state was comparatively free from this disease, as might have been expected after the alarming epidemic of the preceding year. Epidemics of this disease are usually followed by one to several years of almost complete freedom from it.

Meningococcic Meningitis

For the first time in the history of the department, we were threatened with an outbreak of meningitis. Actually, we had only 14 resident cases reported. These occurred at intervals from March to November, inclusive. The cases were confined to the colored race. Of the 14 cases, 9 died (exclusive of one death in January of a case reported in 1935). The all important factor in treatment–early diagnosis–was made impossible in many of the cases because of the failure of the family to call a physician early. The cases varied markedly from the usual in two respects. Most of them occurred in May, June, and July (10 out of 14) instead of in cold weather, and the patients were much older than one would expect. This disease is supposed to attack chiefly children and young adults. We had one case 66 years old, 2 in their fifties, and 2 in their thirties. The ones who recovered were 7, 8, 10, 14, and 14.

Infant Mortality

Table No. 5 will show that prematurity was responsible for 43.2% of the deaths of infants under one year of age and considerably more than half of these infants died before they were one week old. Including non-residents, 74 babies died before they were one year old and 41, or 54%, died before they were one week old. This indicates that the problem is one of obstetrics and not of pediatrics. Special effort is made in our clinic, by our district nurses, and by the State Board of Health through literature, to teach expectant mothers the importance of careful medical attention during the whole period of pregnancy as well as during delivery. We must remember that many of these women cannot afford the proper food, rest, and housing conditions. Many of them have hard work added to poverty and exposure. In many cases, such circumstances explain the extreme frailty of the offspring.

The federal government has furnished our clinic a part-time registered nurse who has charge of prenatal patients. She takes a personal interest in every case and has done a really worthwhile work among these women. Her work is directly under the physician in charge of the clinic and all abnormal conditions are referred to him. This is a slow, but, we belive, a very effective way to teach proper prenatal care.

Maternal Mortality

Care of mothers during delivery is shown in Table No. 6. A glance at this table will show that a very high percentage of mothers are attended by physicians and mostly in a hospital.

Table No. 8 gives a record of our maternal deaths from 1914 through 1933 in five-year periods, while the record of these deaths for 1934, 1935, and 1936 begins a new period. Very little improvement took place in maternal mortality during the twenty-year period. Wilmington, along with the whole state and the south generally, has always had a rather discouraging maternal mortality record. If we consider the whites only, we find that 1936 broke all previous records for improvement with a rate of 3.9, which is really going to be hard to improve on. A rate of 11.9 among colored women is still discouraging. The hardship and exposure of poverty work their havoc among the mothers as well as among the infants referred to under Infant Mortality. We are trying to teach indigent mothers the best care within their reach. Our total maternal mortality rate for 1936 of 7.2 showed a slight improvement over 1935.

Degenerative Diseases

Table No. 1 shows that, as in the past, organic heart disease caused many more deaths than any other disease. There may be some encouragement in the fact that 53 of these people had passed the age of 65, and 48 were in the age group between 45 and 65. Deaths from the other degenerative diseases were as follows: Cerebral hemorrhage, 81; cancer, 34; and nephritis, 56. In this connection we especially recommend routine physical examinations, preventive dentistry, and properly balanced diet.

Venereal Diseases

Reference to Fig. No. 20 will show that syphilis and gonorrhea very greatly outnumber any of the other reportable and supposedly preventable diseases. The contrast would probably be even greater if all cases of venereal diseases were reported to this department. The report of the assistant health officer will show the number of Wassermanns taken and the number of specific treatments given.

The new Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service has instituted an intensive nation-wide drive against syphilis, and has requested a very substantial appropriation for this work. We will, of course, participate in this campaign and try to do everything we can within the limit of our share of these funds.

Increased Length of Life

Reference to Fig. No. 11 will show a most gratifying increase in the length of the lives of our citizens as is indicated by the average age at death. In the twenty-seven year period from 1910 to 1936, the average age at death has increased from approximately 31 years to 45 years, a gain of 14 years.

The care of the indigent sick has been heavy as usual, but the W. P. A. has aided greatly in providing nurses, office attendants, and clerical help.

For the third time in succession our water has been free from salt the whole year, thanks to the dykes and tide-gates built around Toomer's Creek with C. W. A. and E. R. A. funds. Reference to the sanitary engineer's report will show that the purification processes at the water plant have been most efficient.

The report of the assistant food and dairy inspector shows that our dairies furnished milk of excellent quality the whole year.

It is impossible to enumerate all of the organizations and individuals that helped in public health work, but some of the most notable are the Wilmington Star-News in giving publicity; the Parent-Teachers Association in sponsoring the round-up of preschool children and in distributing milk to children infected with tuberculosis; the North Carolina Sorosis in conducting a baby clinic; the Rotary Club in conjunction with the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation in conducting an orthopedic clinic; the Red Cross Sanatorium in the care of tuberculous patients; and the James Walker Memorial Hospital in conducting the isolation ward for communicable diseases.

The reports of the various administrative subdivisions of the department are given as follows:

Assistant Health officer.....Page 5
Sanitary Engineer.....Pages 6,7,8
Food and Dairy Inspector.....Page 9
Assistant Food and Dairy Inspector.....Pages 10,11
Diagnostic Laboratory.....Page 12
Public Health Nurses.....Page 13
Sanitary Inspectors.....Page 14
Incinerator.....Page 15
Hospital.....Page 14
Plumbing Inspector.....Page 15
Mosquito Commission.....Page 16

It is a pleasure to record the loyalty and enthusiasm with which the members of our staff and the W. P. A. workers in our department have performed their duties.

Respectfully submitted,
A. H. ELLIOT, M. D.
County Health Officer.

ASSISTANT COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year 1936

Clinic Report

	White	Colored	Total
Number patients treated or examined in home			
Number home visits	960	696	1,656
Number patients treated or examined at office	2,413	5,043	7,456
Number office visits	3,699	8,129	11,828
Number patients treated or examined, county jail	93	81	174
Number visits to county jail			123
Number patients treated or examined, county home	99	26	125
Number visits to county home			69
Number completed antirabic treatments	1	1	2
Number treatments, hookworm	3	6	9
Number examinations of prisoners	144	149	293
Number examinations for marriage			
Number examinations, child for industry	17	9	26
Number examinations by court order	8	5	13
Number examinations, admissions to institutions	7	3	10
Number examinations for lunacy	18	26	44
Number examinations, postmortem	3	8	11
Number examinations, teachers	48	4	52
Number obstetrical cases examined	98	306	404
Number visits by obstetrical cases	288	1,057	1,345
School children examined for scabies	38	8	46
Children examined for other diseases	279	319	598
Number tonsil examinations	139	223	362
Number Wassermann tests (state laboratory)	374	1,130	1,504

Number of Foodhandlers Examined

Food Establishments	152
Restaurants	95
Dairies	2
Hotels	29
Homes	210
Total	488

Venereal Disease Clinic

	Syphilis				Gonorrhea				Chancroid			
	W		B		W		B		W		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
New cases attending clinic	23	16	121	160	30	9	78	50	8	0	35	3
Old cases attending clinic	135	153	427	726	11	5	11	16	1	0	6	0
Number doses, arsenical	257	197	835	1,280	71	31	89	108	10	0	44	3
Number doses, bismuth	79	138	164	394								

Totals for Venereal Diseases

Syphilis: New Cases, 320 Old Cases, 1,441
Gonorrhea: New Cases, 167 Old Cases, 43
Chancroid: New Cases, 46 Old Cases, 7

Respectfully submitted,
G. R. CARPENTER, M. D.
Assistant County Health Officer.

SANITARY ENGINEER'S REPORT

For the Year 1936

Dr. A. H. Elliot, County Health Officer,
Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The report of the sanitary engineer and the laboratory at the city water purification plant for the year 1936 is as follows:

Water Works

Blue prints giving complete summaries of all laboratory results and operating data accompany this report. Some of the most important results are given in the tables below.

Operating Statistics

Water treated, in millions of gallons	936.280
Chemicals used, in pounds per million gallons:	
Alum	226
Lime	130
Chlorine	4.8
Activated Carbon	2.05
Wash Water, per cent of water treated	1.81
Coal, pounds per million gallons	165
Power, K. W. H. per million gallons	559

The figures given for coal and power are for low lift pumping only, based on one-third total fuel.

Cost Data

(Does not include depreciation, interest, or insurance.)

Low pressure pumping, labor and materials	$ 7,794.17
Filtration: Chemicals and materials	4,665.38
Supervision, labor, and laboratory	6,975.44
Total cost of purification	19,434.99
High pressure pumping, labor and materials	22,013.23
Total cost for year 1936	41,448.22
Total cost for year 1935	40,702.05
Total cost per million gallons, 1936	45.08
Cost of purification per million gallons, 1936	21.14
Cost of high pressure pumping per million gallons, 1936	23.94
Total cost per million gallons, 1935	44.86
Cost of purification per million gallons, 1935	21.38
Cost of high pressure pumping per million gallons, 1935	23.48

Cost for the two years 1935 and 1936 were about the same. Power and labor cost were slightly higher in 1936. Alum was slightly higher per pound but a lower dosage was used. A different method from that used in previous years was used in calculating wash water cost. Heretofore the wash water has been figured at the cost of production and so entered as one of the expenses of purification. This gave approximately correct results in cost per million gallons but made the total cost too high, as the cost of the wash water was already included in the expenses of pumping and purification. This year no item for wash water was included, but the amount of wash water was subtracted from the total amount of water treated and the cost per million gallons figured on this basis.

Annual Summary of Laboratory Results on the City Water

	Average		Maximum		Minimum	
	Raw	Tap	Raw	Tap	Raw	Tap
Color	57	11	200	25	40	5
Turbidity	51	1	400	5	5	0
Total Hardness	12	29	14	34	10	26
Alkalinity	12	21	24	31	3	13
Chloride	8	8	51	51	5	5
Free Carbon Dioxide	7	0	12	1	4	0
pH Value	6.2	8.5	6.4	9.4	6.0	7.6
Bacteria per ml. 37° C.	263	4	2000	85	20	0
B. Coli per 100 ml.	388.6	0	585.0	0	111.6	0

The chemical results given above are in parts per million.

Removal of Bacteria

	Ave. Bacteria per ml. 37° C.	Ave. B. Coli per 100 ml.
Raw water	263	388.6
Basin effluent	57	20.3
Filter effluent	27	0.23
Sterilized effluent (tap)	4	0.0

Percentage Removal of Bacteria

	Bacteria	B. Coli
By sedimentation	78.4	94.77
By filtration	52.6	98.86
By sterilization	85.1	100
Total removal	98.4	100

The sanitary quality of the water delivered to the city was very high throughout the year. No members of the B. Coli group were found in samples collected at the plant tap, samples collected at various points on the distribution system each month, or in samples sent to the State Laboratory of Hygiene. The filtered water without sterilization far exceeds the requirements of the U. S. Treasury Standards as to bacterial quality.

Chlorine-Resistant Bacteria

All the time since the present sanitary engineer has been here and probably since the water plant has been in operation organisms have appeared from time to time which ferment lactose broth but do not confirm as members of the B. Coli group. Chlorine seems to have little effect on them. They are probably non-pathogenic but they should be eliminated from the tap water if possible. It has been suggested that a combination of chlorine and ammonia, applied prior to filtration, would be effective. This will be investigated.

Laboratory

The following examinations were made in the laboratory by the sanitary engineer:

Total plant samples (raw, coagulated, filtered, and tap)		2,979
Water samples from outside sources		1,363
Feces for typhoid		31
Blood for typhoid		7
Urine for typhoid		1
Postmortem for typhoid:	Gall bladder	1
	Contents of intestine	1
Filter sand analyses		8
Lime analyses		1
Water samples analyzed for iron		10

Salt

The dikes and dams at Toomer's Creek were very effective in keeping salt water out of the city mains. Maximum chloride concentrations observed were 51 parts per million in the tap water, 3,000 parts per million in Northeast River at Hilton, 2,950 parts per million in Cape Fear River at the highway bridge, and 525 parts per million in Cape Fear River at Navassa.

Improvements

Among improvements made at the water plant during the year are the following:

1. The clear water reservoir on the hill was covered. This will eliminate possible contamination of the drinking water and prevent the growth of taste and odor producing algae.

2. The cross-connection whereby raw river water could have been pumped into the city mains was abolished.

3. A meter was installed on the wash water line.

4. Two new chlorinators were installed.

5. A smooth water-tight floor was laid in the pipe gallery.

6. A gasoline engine stand-by was provided for high pressure pumping.

7. A new filter was installed.

8. The boiler room roof was repaired.

9. Two new electric pumps were installed.

10. Several of the old filters were overhauled.

Respectfully submitted,

L. I. LASSITER,
Sanitary Engineer.

FOOD AND DAIRY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year 1936

Dr. A. H. Elliot, County Health Officer,
Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to submit the following report for the year 1936:

	Passed	Condemned	
Cattle	1,075	16	
Calves	830	7	
Goats	6	0	
Hogs	1,421	21	
Meat products			8,750 lbs.
T. B. tests	1,263	2	
Total	4,595	46	

	Number Inspections
Bakeries	74
Candy Factories	56
Commission Houses	325
Fish and Oyster Stalls	490
Groceries	780
Hotels	140
Ice Cream Factories	35
Meat Markets	1,015
Milk Stations	34
Restaurants	1,155
Soda Fountains	790
Dairies	167
Herds	167
Dogs	424
Bottling Plants	72
Slaughter Houses	124
Total	5,848

Miles Driven 8,700

Respectfully submitted,

R. P. HUFFMAN,
Food and Dairy Inspector.

ASSISTANT FOOD AND DAIRY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year 1936

Dr. A. H. Elliot, County Health Officer,

Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit the following report for the year 1936:

Number Samples, Average Bacterial Count, Butter Fat, and Total Solids for 1936, of All Dairies Producing Milk Sold in New Hanover County

NAME	Grade	Number Samples	Average Bacterial Count	Number Samples	Butter Fat	Number Samples	Total Solids
Blake, H. C.	A	24	6,500	23	4.04	23	12.81
Botevsky	A	25	10,000	23	3.84	23	12.61
Clemmons	A	22	3,300	22	4.07	22	12.88
Drevyn	A	21	5,500	21	4.13	21	12.99
Dixon	A	22	11,000	20	4.03	20	12.83
Garrett	A	24	4,500	24	4.32	24	13.24
Harrell	A	24	4,200	23	4.27	23	13.81
Horne, C.	A	23	17,000	23	4.15	23	13.00
Horne, H. L.	A	26	6,000	25	3.97	25	12.80
Leeuwenburg Dairy	A*	24	3,000	22	3.63	22	12.40
McEachern	A*	24	4,600	24	3.64	24	12.41
McEachern	A	24	5,500	24	3.80	24	12.57
Meade	A	22	8,500	22	4.50	22	12.78
Smith	A	18	7,600	17	4.53	17	13.44
Swart	A*	24	1,300	23	4.29	23	13.14
Swart	A	24	3,200	21	4.20	21	13.04
Taylor	A	17	5,000	16	4.17	16	13.08
Vanderwal	A	22	5,000	20	4.03	20	12.84
White's	A*	25	4,600	25	3.95	25	12.75
OUT OF BUSINESS							
Blake, A. M.	A	5	11,000	5	3.70	5	12.46
Hollis	A	4	9,000	4	4.30	4	13.16
Johnson	A	5	13,100	5	4.20	5	13.04

Number of Samples and Bacterial Averages of Milk to Pastuerizing Plant

NAME	Grade	Number Samples	Average Bacterial Count
Hermitage	A	48	5,300
Invershiel	A	48	10,000
Kromalay	B	48	15,000
Leeuwenburg, John	A	47	18,000
Plevier	A	48	16,000
Sanderson	B	24	20,000
St. Helena Colony	B	74	26,000
Wood	A	47	4,700
OUT OF BUSINESS			
Batts	B	24	7,000
Cox	A	12	12,500
Quinlivan	A	48	12,000

Laboratory Report

Bacterial Analyses	930
Butter Fat Analyses	434
Total Solids Computed	432
Inspections	477
Conferences	338
Miles Driven	10,851

*Pasteurized.

Bacterial Count of All Milk Sold in New Hanover County

Sold Direct to Consumer		Pasteurized Before Going to Consumer	
January	5,400	January	10,000
February	4,100	February	8,000
March	6,200	March	9,000
April	3,500	April	13,000
May	10,000	May	16,000
June	5,600	June	27,000
July	15,000	July	16,000
August	6,200	August	17,000
September	7,600	September	16,000
October	5,500	October	13,000
November	3,000	November	8,000
December	2,800	December	8,000

Butter Fat and Total Solids Averages, by Months, of All Milk Sold in New Hanover County

MONTHS	Butter Fat Average	Total Solids Average
January	4.16	13.00
February	4.06	12.94
March	3.99	12.54
April	3.94	12.71
May	4.17	12.85
June	3.99	12.77
July	3.98	12.78
August	3.91	12.70
September	4.03	12.83
October	4.29	13.15
November	4.26	13.11
December	4.22	13.30

Bacterial Count Summary, 1936

(Milk Direct to Consumer)

75.95% of all samples showed a bacterial count of less than 10,000 per cc.
88.42% of all samples showed a bacterial count of less than 25,000 per cc.
7.57% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 25,001 and 50,000 per cc.
1.56% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 50,001 and 100,000 per cc.
1.56% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 100,001 and 200,000 per cc.
0.22% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 200,001 and 300,000 per cc.
0.00% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 300,001 and 500,000 per cc.
0.22% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 500,001 and 1,000,000 per cc.
0.45% of all samples showed a bacterial count of over 1,000,000 per cc.

Milk Pastuerized Before Going to Consumer

48.50% of all samples showed a bacterial count of less than 10,000 per cc.
75.84% of all samples showed a bacterial count of less than 25,000 per cc.
15.59% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 25,001 and 50,000 per cc.
2.76% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 50,001 and 100,000 per cc.
2.98% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 100,001 and 200,000 per cc.
0.63% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 200,001 and 300,000 per cc.
1.15% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 300,001 and 500,000 per cc.
.63% of all samples showed a bacterial count between 500,001 and 1,000,000 per cc.
.42% of all samples showed a bacterial count of over 1,000,000 per cc.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. EDWARDS,
Assistant Food and Dairy Inspector.

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT

For the Year 1936

	WHITE		COLORED		Total
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	
Throat swabs for Vincent's angina	8	39	4	3	54
Throat cultures for diphtheria	27	225	5	44	301
Sputa for tuberculosis	1	11	3	4	19
Smears for gonorrhea	26	67	89	173	355
Feces for parasites	9	152	4	11	176
Spinal fluid for meningoccocus	2	1	12	6	21
White blood count	1	1		2	4
Malaria	6	30	2	40	78
Differential blood count					
	WHITE		COLORED		
Urinalyses	453		1,032		1,485

Respectfully submitted,

SARA C. CANTWELL,
Laboratory Technician.

WILMINGTON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING ASSOCIATION

Report for the Year 1936

	This Year	Last Year	Co.	1	2	3	4	High School	6	7	Maternity and Infancy
Tuberculosis											
New patients	31	41	4	4	1	3	1	.....	11	7	.....
Home visits	480	294	50	68	28	57	31	.....	89	157	.....
Morbidity											
New patients	847	.....	85	306	156	87	58	.....	60	95	.....
Home visits	4,253	3,141	399	816	732	828	628	.....	409	441	.....
Maternity											
New patients, A. P.	570	.....	124	51	45	18	18	.....	33	24	.....
Home visits	2,159	2,141	362	198	192	96	108	.....	124	93	986
New patients, P. P.	42	.....	2	7	3	19	1	.....	1	3	42
Home visits	916	858	149	156	142	88	51	.....	39	77	214
Infant Welfare											
New patients	651	.....	155	85	89	25	32	.....	52	33	178
Home visits	5,923	5,941	1,047	644	689	396	493	.....	223	176	2,255
Pre-School											
New patients	609	.....	58	194	90	96	34	.....	56	81	.....
Home visits	1,837	1,601	210	325	254	487	303	.....	128	130	.....
School Hygeine											
Children Exam. by Nurse	5,245	3,953	1,289	304	499	369	227	979	761	817	.....
Referred to Dr.	4,840	3,012	1,110	329	438	358	248	911	758	688	.....
Home visits	4,065	3,146	686	444	495	579	409	.....	916	536	.....
Corrections Made											
Tonsils and Adenoids	218	195	6	16	16	28	10	51	46	45	.....
Teeth	528	1,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eyes	67	58	.....	20	2	4	6	31	3	1	.....
Nurses visits to Schools	978	893	173	70	71	87	65	177	150	185	.....
Dressings done in Schools	9,802	6,940	83	651	252	453	310	4,091	1,568	2,394	.....
Communicable disease visits	182	237	43	17	12	24	17	.....	32	37	.....
Nurses visits to Clinic	182	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immunizations											
Smallpox	685	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid	796	2,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diptheria Toxoid	210	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COLUMBIA MUNDS, R. N.,
Supervising Nurse.

JAMES WALKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL REPORT

For the Year 1936

Dr. A. H. Elliot, County Health Officer,

Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We hand you herewith a report of the charity patients admitted and discharged for the year 1936:

Number remaining in hospital January 1, 1936	64	
Number admitted during 1936	2,771	
Total		2,835
Number discharged during 1936	2,773	
Number remaining in hospital January 1, 1937	62	
Total		2,835
Births (included in admissions)	413 (Inc. 18 S. B.)	
Deaths (included in discharges)	194 (Inc. 18 S. B.)	
Of these deaths there were:		
Institutional	104	
Within 48 hours	90 (Inc. 18 S. B.)	
Charity hospital days for the year		25,946

Included in these days are 2,672 part pay days.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WALKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

Newton Fisher, Superintendent.

By James S. Hall, M. D.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT

For the Year 1936

INSPECTIONS	City	County	Total
White	15,429	4,195	19,624
Colored	15,368	2,475	17,843
Total	30,797	6,670	37,467
Rural water supplies improved		11	11
Urban water supplies improved	9		9
Rural privies built or improved	7	302	309
Urban privies built or improved	71	28	99
New sewers laid	96	50	146
New sewer connections	112	49	161
Houses condemned	76		76
Water samples taken	599	610	1,209
Quarantines	169	80	249
Court convictions	1	2	3
Miles driven, county inspector			13,756

PLUMBING INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year 1936

Dr. A. H. Elliot, County Health Officer,

Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I hereby submit a report of the inspection of plumbing made by me in New Hanover County, from January 1, 1936 through December 31, 1936. Number of fixtures inspected are as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Toilets	13	17	37	47	66	26	35	38	51	24	51	54
Lavatories	13	11	33	38	65	30	33	36	62	19	47	45
Bath Tubs	7	5	14	16	20	9	8	21	21	21	41	20
Sinks	9	6	24	18	35	16	21	21	28	18	5	8
Showers	4		3	1	2	2		4		1		5
Sewers	3	4		2	2	1	6	1	4	1	1	22
Sewer Stops												
Urinals			1	1				1				
Laundry Trays								1				
Slop Hoppers	1	3	2	1	2	4	5	1	5			
Relays												
Floor Drains		1	2						2	1		
Dental Chairs												
Septic Tanks												
Fountains												

Total Number of Fixtures Inspected 1,397

Trusting that this meets with your approval, I remain,

Yours truly,

R. M. KERMON,

Plumbing Inspector of New Hanover County.

INCINERATOR REPORT

For the Year 1936

Number of loads of trash destroyed	24,478
Number of loads of garbage destroyed	977
Number of animals destroyed	39
Number of bushels of flower bulbs destroyed	675
Average cost per ton refuse destroyed	61 cents

DRAINAGE SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

For the Year 1936

Dr. A. H. Elliot, County Health Officer,
Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to submit the following report of work done for the year beginning April 1 and ending October 31, 1936:

Number times oiled regular route		13
Number times oiled at Eagle Island		13
Number times oiled at County Home		13
Number times oiled at Red Cross Sanatorium		13
Number times oiled at Winter Park, Seagate, Wrightsville		13
Number times oiled at Boy Scout Camp		9
Number times oiled at Greenfield Lake		13
Number times oiled at Carolina, Wilmington, Kure's Beaches		11
Number times oiled at Dow Chemical Company		11
Number barrels and tanks oiled at Eagle Island 13 times		144
Number places of discarded automobiles oiled 13 times		6
Number fire barrels nitrocaked		109
Number tanks nitrocaked at Cement Products Company		40
Number fire barrels oiled 13 times		81
Number sand traps oiled 13 times		1,221
Number gallons No. 4 mosquito oil used		7,291
Number ponds oiled in county 13 times		39
Number inspections made in county		747
New ditches dug by W. P. A. labor	Miles	21
Number ponds drained by W. P. A. labor		63
Ponds drained by W. P. A. labor	Acres	360.60
Swamp drained by W. P. A. labor	Acres	75.50
Clearing by W. P. A. labor	Acres	48.36
Number families visited in county		460
Number people visited in county		2,103
Number people with symptoms of malaria		4
Number people with no symptoms of malaria		2,099
Number houses screened		363
Number houses not screened		97

Equipment and tools on hand October 31, 1936: 1 Chevrolet truck, 1 trailer, 1 150-gallon oil drum, 1 110-gallon oil drum, 38 50-gallon oil drums, 1,300 gallons refuse oil, 1 crosscut saw, 1 boat, 6 buckets, 4 fertilizer rakes, 3 mud scoops, 1 club axe, 11 pea rakes, 5 long handle rakes, 3 grass blades, 14 shovels, 16 brush hooks, 3 weed hoes, 2 hay knives, 4 mattocks, 1 crowbar, 1 grab hook, 2 picks, 1 grindstone, 1 funnel, 5 knapsack sprays.

Respectfully submitted,
G. T. MORGAN,
Drainage Supervisor.

TABLE No. 1

MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR CITY OF WILMINGTON AND NEW HANOVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1936

CAUSES OF DEATH	City and County	Last Year	CITY					COUNTY					DEATHS BY AGE							
			White		Black		Total	White		Black		Total	Under 1	1–2	2–5	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65–100
			M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F									
Total, All Causes	709	699	160	137	151	140	588	31	35	28	27	121	85	16	18	23	57	145	211	154
1. Typhoid Fever	1	2^{1}			1		1											1		
2. Malaria Fever		1																		
3. Smallpox																				
4. Measles																				
5. Scarlet Fever																				
6. Whooping Cough	2^{1}	3^{2}	1^{1}		1		2^{1}								1	1^{1}				
7. Diphtheria	2^{1}		1^{1}	1			2^{1}							1	1^{1}					
8. Influenza	7	11^{2}	3	2	1	1	7						2	1				1	2	1
9. Dysentery																				
10. Other Epidemic Diseases	13^{3}	2^{2}	1^{1}	2^{2}	7	3	13^{3}						1		1^{1}		3^{1}	4^{1}	3	1
11. Tetanus	1				1		1										1			
12. Pellagra	1	3^{1}		1			1												1	
13. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	38^{1}	29	2	1	3	11	17	3	2	5	11^{1}	21^{1}					8^{1}	23	7	
14. Other Forms Tuberculosis	2	1^{1}				1	1			1		1					2			
15. Syphilis	6	5	2		1		3		1	1	1	3						3	2	1
16. Cancer and Other Malignant Tumors	38^{4}	43	9^{1}	9^{1}	3^{1}	8^{1}	29^{4}	4		1	4	9		1	1^{1}		1	4	24^{3}	7
17. Cerebral Hemorrhage	82^{1}	72^{3}	12	12	22	21^{1}	67^{1}	4	4	5	2	15					2	12^{1}	39	29
18. Organic Heart Disease	137^{11}	140^{8}	29^{6}	29^{2}	24	28^{1}	110^{9}	6^{2}	11	6	4	27^{2}	1		1	2^{1}	4^{1}	20^{1}	55^{7}	54^{1}
19. Broncho Pneumonia	37^{6}	36^{8}	9^{1}	8^{2}	4	9	30^{3}	4^{2}	2^{1}		1	7^{3}	8^{3}	4^{1}	2		1	2	7^{1}	13^{1}
20. Other Forms Pneumonia	40^{7}	40^{8}	15^{2}	10^{2}	9	2^{1}	36^{5}	3^{2}	1			4^{2}	3^{2}	2^{2}	4^{1}	2	3	11^{1}	9^{1}	6
21. Other Respiratory Diseases																				
22. Diseases of Stomach	2	2				2	2											2		
23. Diarrheal Diseases	21^{14}	23^{16}	5^{4}	4^{2}	5^{1}		14^{7}	2^{2}	5^{5}			7^{7}	10^{7}	5^{8}	4^{2}	1				1
24. Appendicitis and Typhilitis	7^{2}	4^{2}	2^{1}	2^{1}	1	2	7^{2}										1	4	2^{2}	
25. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	11^{3}	8^{4}	4^{2}	3^{1}	1	3	11^{3}						1^{1}				3	2	4^{1}	1^{1}
26. Cirrhosis of Liver	3	2	1	1	1		3												3	
27. Nephritis	57^{1}	58^{5}	10^{1}	12	13	16	51^{1}		1	3	2	6			1		1	15^{1}	18	22
28. Diseases of Women (not cancer)		1^{1}																		
29. Puerperal Septicemia	5^{2}	2^{1}		2^{2}		3	5^{2}										2	3^{2}		
30. Other Puerperal Diseases	9^{6}	8^{3}		6^{4}		3^{2}	9^{6}									1	3^{3}	5^{3}		
31. Congenital Debility and Malformation	2	10^{3}		1	1		2						2							
32. Old Age	2	6		1		1	2													2
33. Suicide	6	5^{1}	4			1	5		1			1					1	3	2	
34. Automobile Accidents	9^{6}		3^{2}	1	3^{2}	2^{2}	9^{6}									3^{2}		1^{1}	3^{3}	2
35. Other Accidents	37^{8}	48^{11}	8	4^{1}	12^{3}	2	26^{4}	5^{2}	1	5^{2}		11^{4}	2			5	5^{4}	9^{1}	11^{2}	5^{1}
36. Homicide	14^{4}	11^{2}	2^{1}	1	9^{2}	1^{1}	13^{4}			1		1				2^{1}	6^{2}	6^{1}		
37. Diabetes	6^{3}		2^{2}	3^{1}	1		6^{3}									1	2^{2}	1^{1}	1	1
38. All Other Causes	111^{30}	123^{16}	35^{14}	21^{5}	27^{5}	20^{2}	103^{26}		6^{4}		2	8^{4}	55^{16}	2^{1}	2^{1}	5^{3}	8^{1}	13^{4}	18^{3}	8^{1}
Total, Excluding Non-Residents	595	598	120	111	137	129	497	21	25	26	26	98	56	7	11	15	42	127	188	149
Death Rates per 1,000	13.3	13.5	12.4		20.7		15.7	5.1		12.7		7.5								

Non-residents to be deducted in small numerals.

TABLE No. 2

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS, CITY OF WILMINGTON

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
Estimated Population	31,555	31,665	31,775	31,885	31,995	32,160	32,270	32,380	32,490	32,600	32,710	32,820	32,930	33,040	33,150	33,260	33,370	32,360	31,844	31,082	30,320
Total Live Births	900^{95}	844^{72}	798^{42}	780	873	799	890	829	872	922	952	1,010	981	997	1,059	1,104	1,012	875	705	705	755
Total Stillbirths	33	52	54	41	51	62	55	56	59	66	58	64	64	78	90	91	78	86	72	95	80
Deaths—All Ages	497	506	505	476	450	476	521	518	532	475	458	468	478	467	525	547	563	533	713	527	443
Deaths—Under One Year	56	62	60	36	71	78	63	60	79	105	83	96	113	86	97	113	122	111	100	130	108
Infant Mortality Rate	69.4	80.3	79.3	44.8	81.3	97.6	70.7	73.5	90.5	113.8	87.1	95.0	115.1	86.2	91.5	102.3	120.5	126.8	141.4	184.5	143.0
DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL DISEASES:																					
Typhoid Fever	1	2^{1}	1	4^{1}	3^{1}	1^{1}	2^{1}	2^{1}	2^{2}	4^{2}	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	15	8	2	4
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	1^{1}	0	0	2^{2}	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	2^{1}	3^{2}	9^{2}	0	3^{1}	7^{2}	1	0	0	7	3	3	0	9	1	0	6	1	2	3	0
Diphtheria	2^{1}	0	2^{2}	4^{3}	1	3^{1}	3^{2}	4	6^{3}	2^{1}	5^{2}	5^{5}	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	0
Influenza	7	10^{2}	1	3	2	6^{1}	8^{4}	14^{1}	41^{7}	15^{3}	14^{5}	9^{1}	3^{1}	22^{3}	15	1	60	32	31	4	0
Tuberculosis, All Forms	18	22^{1}	19	26^{1}	17	31	28^{1}	14	17^{1}	22^{3}	25^{2}	17^{1}	35^{2}	42^{2}	35	39	41	48	49	52	43
Cancer	29^{4}	40	37^{4}	33	28^{1}	25^{4}	28^{4}	22^{5}	25^{3}	30^{3}	28^{3}	32^{5}	28^{5}	29^{2}	35	24	21	21	22	19	17
Organic Heart Disease	110^{9}	113^{7}	101^{6}	91^{6}	79^{7}	74^{7}	100^{5}	112^{11}	108^{5}	82^{10}	60^{3}	75^{5}	70^{6}	52^{2}	55	48	53	36	72	68	29
Pneumonia, All Forms	66^{8}	64^{11}	15^{3}	42^{9}	52^{5}	62^{4}	61^{9}	58^{9}	77^{10}	58^{7}	69^{8}	60^{13}	59^{6}	46^{4}	68	50	44	56	225	58	46
Pneumonia, Lobar and Undefined	36^{5}	38^{7}	10^{3}	30^{6}	36^{5}	42^{4}	39^{8}	40^{8}	46^{5}	32^{2}	40^{1}	41^{6}	42^{4}	36^{3}	47	33	25	37	78	34	34
Pneumonia, Broncho	30^{3}	26^{4}	5	12^{3}	16	20	22^{1}	18^{1}	31^{5}	26^{5}	29^{7}	19^{7}	17^{2}	10^{1}	21	17	19	19	147	24	12
Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under Two Yrs.)	10^{7}	15^{12}	16^{5}	5^{1}	18^{8}	10^{2}	6^{1}	9^{2}	15^{8}	14^{6}	10^{1}	14^{1}	39^{5}	27^{4}	23	47	22	39	55	52	37
Nephritis	51^{1}	50^{3}	70^{7}	72^{6}	69^{1}	65^{4}	90^{9}	92^{4}	62^{10}	51	58^{4}	52^{4}	50^{9}	65^{6}	68	79	51	57	51	60	62
Puerperal State	14^{8}	10^{4}	7^{2}	10^{4}	5^{1}	13^{1}	14^{5}	12^{3}	9^{5}	10^{2}	10^{2}	9^{1}	12^{1}	9^{3}	14	10	6	10	3	10	9
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED:																					
Typhoid Fever	5^{2}	8^{1}	7^{1}	9	16^{1}	5	10^{1}	7^{1}	8	7	7	3	16	17	18	39	30	68	50	39	27
Smallpox	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	13	1	6	66	28	5	1	6	23	1	0	7	0
Measles	1	17^{1}	101	1,700	6	31	4	3	784	1,304	25	4	709	77	9	1,469	12	17	124	445	75
Scarlet Fever	23^{1}	10	16^{2}	32	39	36	44	37	17	38	37	40	26	41	33	49	57	43	2	11	15
Whooping Cough	17	150	297	29	341	362	357	28	48	341	270	72	66	460	120	19	192	178	221	107	13
Diphtheria	28^{13}	5	29^{9}	23	29^{1}	53^{5}	69^{7}	93^{9}	43	38	34	20	23	37	52	38	62	44	15	30	20

Non-residents to be deducted in small numerals.

TABLE No. 3

CRUDE DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND, CITY OF WILMINGTON

(Non-Residents Excluded)

	White	Black	Total
1911	21.0	37.0	28.5
1912	15.2	29.6	22.0
1913	14.1	27.2	20.2
1914	13.3	27.9	20.2
1915	12.5	23.9	17.9
1916	10.7	18.7	14.5
1917	12.4	21.7	16.8
1918	20.4	24.1	22.2
1919	13.0	18.9	16.2
1920	12.5	23.3	16.9
1921	13.6	20.7	16.4
1922	11.3	22.6	15.8
1923	9.1	21.6	13.8
1924	9.2	22.4	14.5
1925	9.9	20.6	14.3
1926	10.3	19.4	14.0
1927	9.2	22.4	14.6
1928	13.2	21.0	16.4
1929	11.8	22.2	16.0
1930	11.8	22.8	16.2
1931	10.0	21.8	14.8
1932	10.5	19.2	14.1
1933	11.1	20.4	14.3
1934	12.3	21.1	15.1
1935	12.1	21.5	16.0
1936	12.4	20.7	15.7

TABLE No. 4

BIRTHS

CITY AND COUNTY

For the Year 1936

	White		Black		Total		Grand Total M.&F.
	M	F	M	F	W	B	W.&B.
CITY							
Births (exclusive of stillbirths)	298	260	188	154	558	342	900
Stillbirths	8	8	15	15	16	30	46
COUNTY							
Births (exclusive of stillbirths)	11	15	3	4	26	7	33
Stillbirths	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1

	White	Black	Total
Birth Rate, City alone	30.1	26.5	28.5
Birth Rate, County outside City	2.9	1.7	2.5
Birth Rate, City and County	21.2	20.5	20.9

Total Deaths in City Under One Year of Age to 1,000 Live Births

(Stillbirths and Non-Residents Excluded)

	Deaths Under 1 Year	Total Live Births	Ratio
This Year	57	900	63.3
Last Year	62	844	80.3

TABLE No. 5

INFANT MORTALITY, CITY OF WILMINGTON, 1936

	Total 1936	Total 1935	WHITE			COLORED			DEATHS BY AGE													
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	W less than one hour	C less than one hour	One hour to one day		One day to one week		One week to one month		One month to two months		Two months to six months		Six months to twelve months	
											W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
All Causes	74	81	5	18	43	19	12	31	6	6	12	4	9	4	3	2	2	4	4	7	7	4
1. Measles																						
2. Scarlet Fever																						
3. Whooping-Cough		2^{1}																				
4. Diphtheria																						
5. Influenza	2	3		1	1	1		1											1	1		
6. Dysentery																						
7. Erysipelas																						
8. Meningicoccus Meningitis	1						1	1														1
9. Tetanus																						
10. Tuberculosis, Respiratory																						
11. Tuberculosis, Meninges																						
12. Tuberculosis, Other Forms																						
13. Syphilis		3																				
14. Convulsions																						
15. Bronchitis	1			1	1														1			
16. Broncho Pneumonia	5	5				3	2	5												3		2
17. Pneumonia	2^{1}	7^{2}	2^{1}		2^{1}														1		1^{1}	
18. Diseases of Stomach																						
19. Diarrhea and Enteritis	7^{3}	12^{10}	2^{2}	3^{1}	5^{3}	2		2										1	1^{1}	1	4^{2}	
20. Congenital Malformation	3	6^{1}		1	1	2		2	1					1						1		
21. Congenital Debility		3^{1}																				
22. Prematurity	32^{11}	21^{1}	11^{6}	8^{3}	19^{9}	7^{1}	6^{1}	13^{2}	4^{1}	4^{1}	11^{5}	3^{1}	2^{1}	2	2^{2}	2		2				
23. Injury at Birth	8^{2}	6^{1}	5^{1}	2^{1}	7^{2}		1	1	1	1	1		4^{1}		1^{1}							
24. Other Diseases of Infancy																						
25. External Causes	2	2	1	1	2												1				1	
26. Unknown or Ill Defined	1		1		1												1					
27. All Other Causes	10^{1}	11^{1}	3^{1}	1	4^{1}	4	2	6		1		1	3	1				1		1	1^{1}	1
Total, Non-Residents Excluded	56	62	14	13	27	18	11	29	5	5	7	3	7	4		2	2	4	3	7	3	4
Total Live Births	900^{95}	844^{72}	298	260	558	188	154	342														
Mortality Rates per 1,000	69.4	80.3																				

Non-residents to be deducted in small numerals.

TABLE No. 6

CARE OF MOTHERS AT TIME OF BIRTH OF THEIR CHILDREN, 1936

	CITY										COUNTY											
	WHITE				COLORED						WHITE				COLORED							
	Live Births	Stillbirths	Total	%	Live Births	Stillbirths	Total	%	Total City Births	Total %	Live Births	Stillbirths	Total	%	Live Births	Stillbirths	Total	%	Total County Births	Total %	Total City and County Births	Total City and County %
Delivered by physicians in hospitals	533	16	549	95.6	289	25	314	84.4	863	91.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863	88.0
Delivered by physicians in homes	22	.....	22	3.8	10	2	12	3.2	34	3.5	24	1	25	92.6	3	.....	3	42.8	28	82.3	62	6.3
Total delivered by physicians	555	16	571	99.4	299	27	326	87.6	897	94.8	24	1	25	92.6	3	.....	3	42.8	28	82.3	925	94.3
Delivered by midwives	3	.....	3	.52	43	3	46	12.4	49	5.2	2	.....	2	7.4	4	.....	4	57.1	6	17.6	55	5.6
Unattended	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Births	558	16	574	.....	342	30	372	.....	946	.....	26	1	27	.....	7	.....	7	.....	34	.....	980	.....

TABLE No. 7

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED DURING YEAR 1936

	CITY				COUNTY				TOTAL		Grand Total
	White		Black		White		Black				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	City	County	
Diphtheria	12^{7}	12^{6}	2	2	8	12	2	12	28^{13}	34	62^{13}
Chickenpox	32	36	2	10	35	39	1	1	80	76	156
Scarlet Fever	6	16^{1}		1	3	5			23^{1}	8	31^{1}
Typhoid Fever	2^{1}	1^{1}	2		1		1	1	5^{2}	3	8^{2}
Typhus Fever	3^{1}					2^{1}			3^{1}	2^{1}	5^{2}
Malaria			1	1					2		2
Meningitis	1^{1}	2^{2}	9	4			1		16^{3}	1	17^{3}
Infantile Paralysis											
Pellagra	1	7		4	4	4	1		12	9	21
Pneumonia		1							1		1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum								1		1	1
Whooping-Cough	7	1	6	3		1			17	1	18
Tuberculosis	8	8	10	22	2^{1}	1^{1}	3	5	48	11^{2}	59^{2}
Influenza	1	3	6	12				1	22	1	23
Measles	1								1		1
German Measles	2	3							5		5
Undulant Fever	1	1							2		2
Gonorrhea	21	8	73	66	5	1	11	9	168	26	194
Syphilis	11	12	99	171	2	4	15	21	293	42	335
Chancroid	5		31	10			2	1	46	3	49

Non-residents in small numerals.

TABLE No. 8

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR PAST TWENTY-THREE YEARS

In Five and One Year Periods

(Per 1,000 Live Births)

Wilmington and New Hanover County

	LIVE BIRTHS					STILLBIRTHS			Grand Total
	White	Rate	Colored	Rate	Total Live Births	White	Colored	Total Still-Births	
1914-1918	2,426	13.6	2,229	12.1	4,655	119	383	502	5,157
1919-1923	3,587	11.1	2,455	14.2	6,042	102	279	381	6,423
1924-1928	3,342	8.9	2,232	15.6	5,574	93	194	287	5,861
1929-1933	2,813	9.5	1,831	21.8	4,644	112	183	295	4,939
TOTAL	12,168	10.6	8,747	15.6	20,915	426	1,039	1,465	22,380
Total Rate Over 20 Year Period									12.7
1934	503^{35}	4.2	343^{7}	11.9	846^{42}				
Total Rate 1934									7.4
1935	527^{63}	6.4	365^{9}	8.4	892^{72}	17	36	53	
Total Rate 1935									7.3
1936	584^{82}	3.9	349^{13}	11.9	933^{95}	17	30	47	
Total Rate 1936									7.2

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS FOR PAST TWENTY YEARS

	Eclampsia		Septic Infection		Hemorrhage		All Other Causes		Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	
1914-1918	17	13	4	5	3	3	9	6	60
1919-1923	17	14	5	6	6	2	12	13	75
1924-1928	12	11	2	13	3	3	13	8	65
1929-1933	8	14	6	10	2	4	11	12	67
TOTAL	54	52	17	34	14	12	45	39	267
1934	1^{1}	1	1^{1}	3^{2}	1^{1}	1	2	3^{2}	13^{7}
1935	3^{1}	1^{1}		3^{1}			2^{1}	1	10^{4}
1936	2^{1}	2^{1}	2^{2}	3		1^{1}	4^{3}		14^{8}

Non-residents in small numerals.

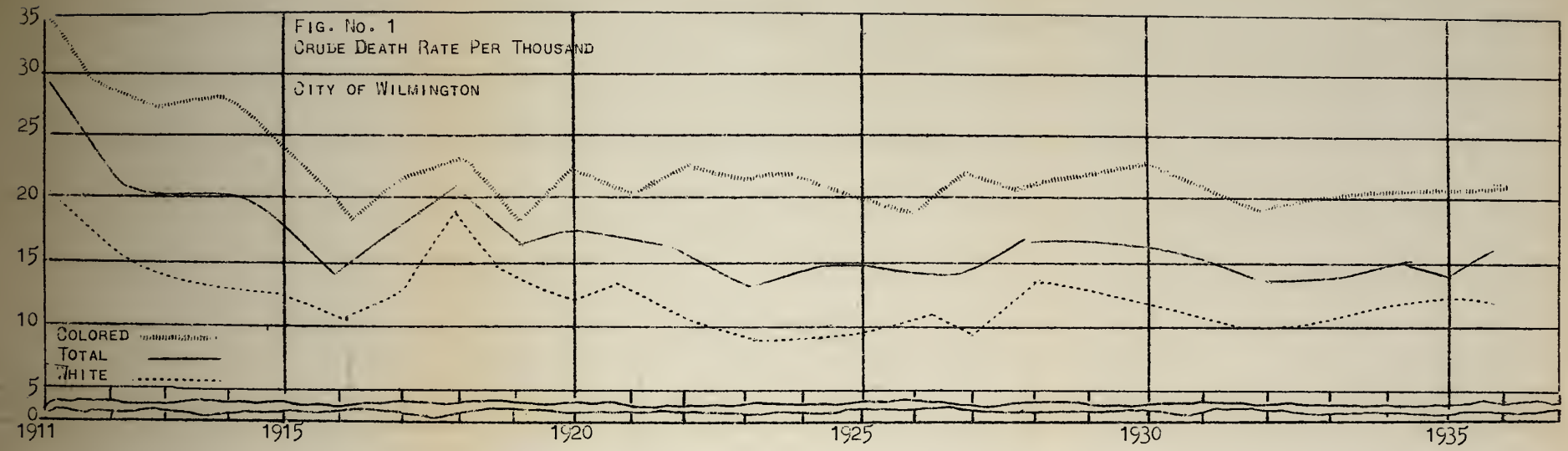


Fig. No. 1
Crude Death Rate Per Thousand
City of Wilmington
Colored
Total
White
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1911
1915
1920
1925
1930
1935

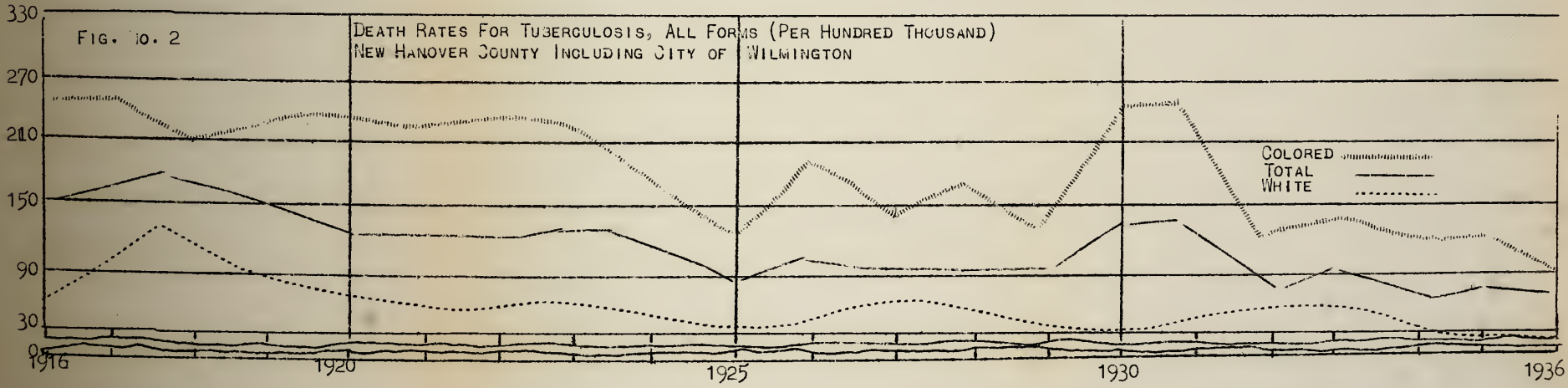


Fig. No. 2
Death Rates For Tuberculosis, All Forms (Per Hundred Thousand)
New Hanover County Including City of Wilmington
Colored
Total
White
330
270
210
150
90
30
0
1916
1920
1925
1930
1936

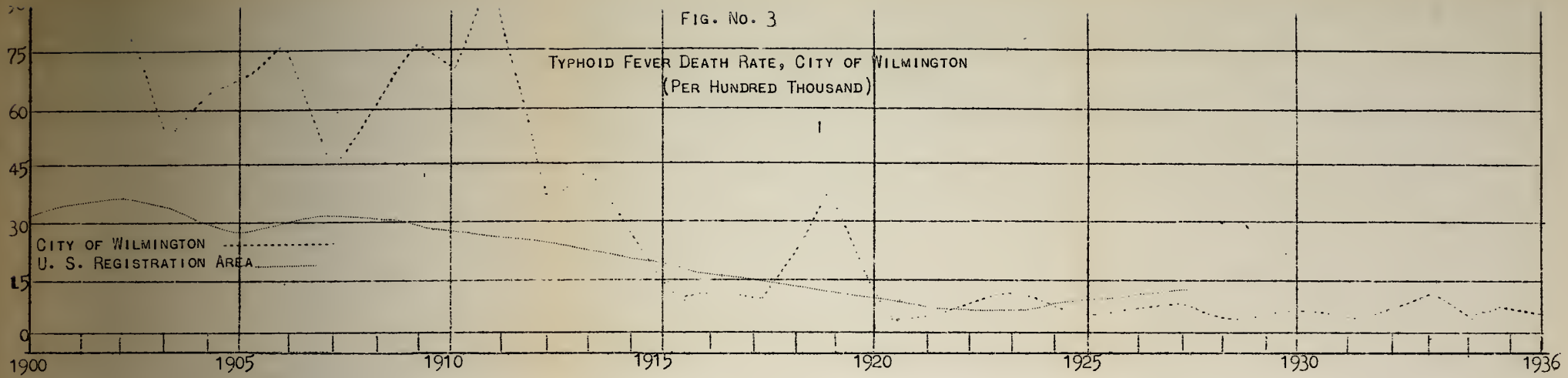


Fig. No. 3
Typhoid Fever Death Rate, City of Wilmington
(Per Hundred Thousand)
City of Wilmington
U. S. Registration Area
75
60
45
30
15
0
1900
1905
1910
1915
1920
1925
1930
1936

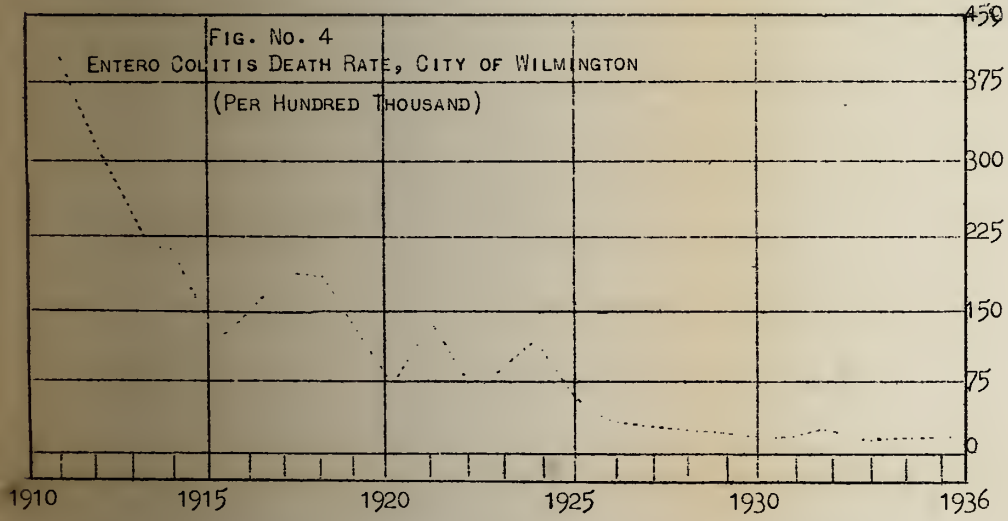


Fig. No. 4
Entero Colitis Death Rate, City of Wilmington
(Per Hundred Thousand)
450
375
300
225
150
75
0
1910
1915
1920
1925
1930
1936

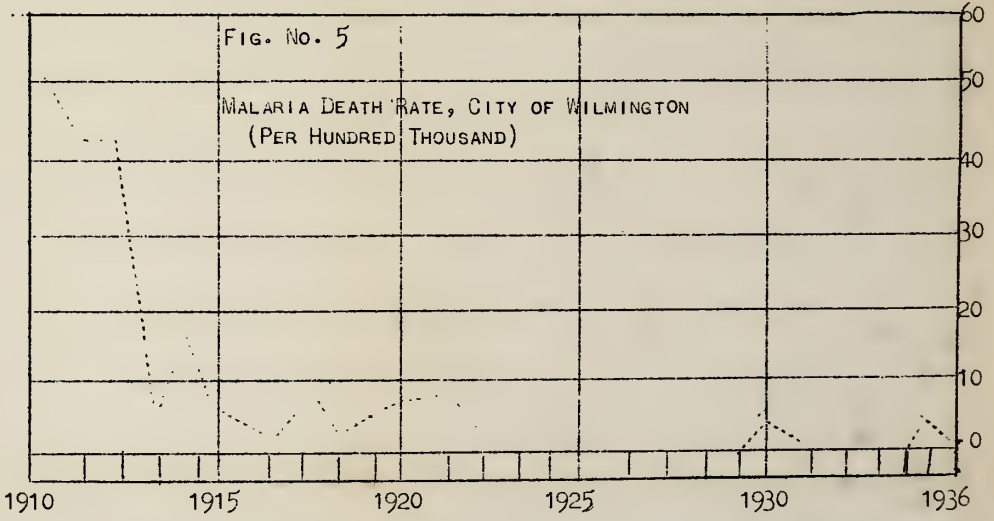


Fig. No. 5
Malaria Death Rate, City of Wilmington
(Per Hundred Thousand)
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1910
1915
1920
1925
1930
1936

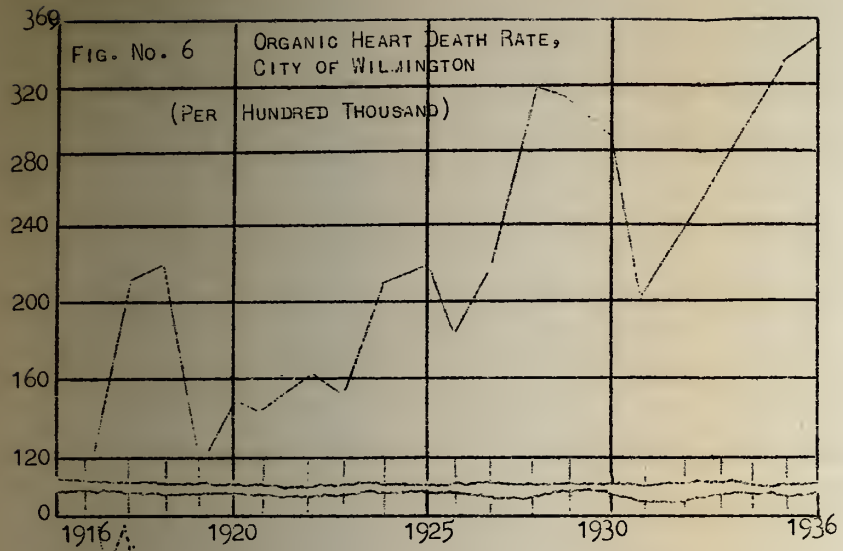


Fig. No. 6
Organic Heart Death Rate,
City of Wilmington
(Per Hundred Thousand)
369
320
280
240
200
160
120
0
1916
1920
1925
1930
1936

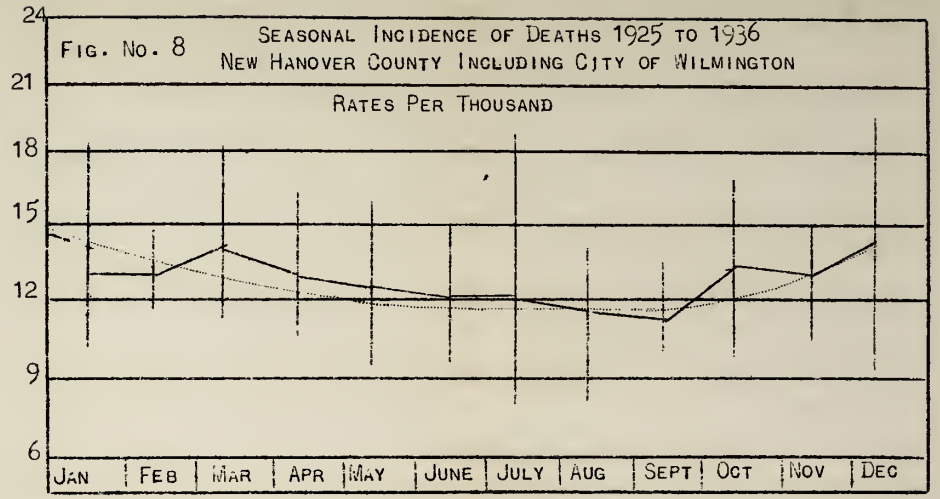


Fig. No. 8
Seasonal Incidence of Deaths 1925 to 1936
New Hanover County Including City of Wilmington
Rates Per Thousand
24
21
18
15
12
9
6
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
June
July
Aug
Sept
Oct
Nov
Dec

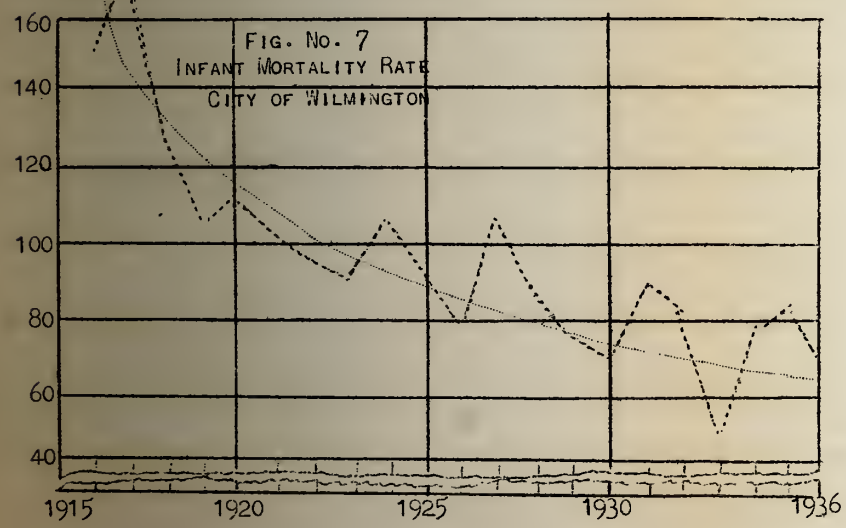


Fig. No. 7
Infant Mortality Rate
City of Wilmington
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
1915
1920
1925
1930
1936

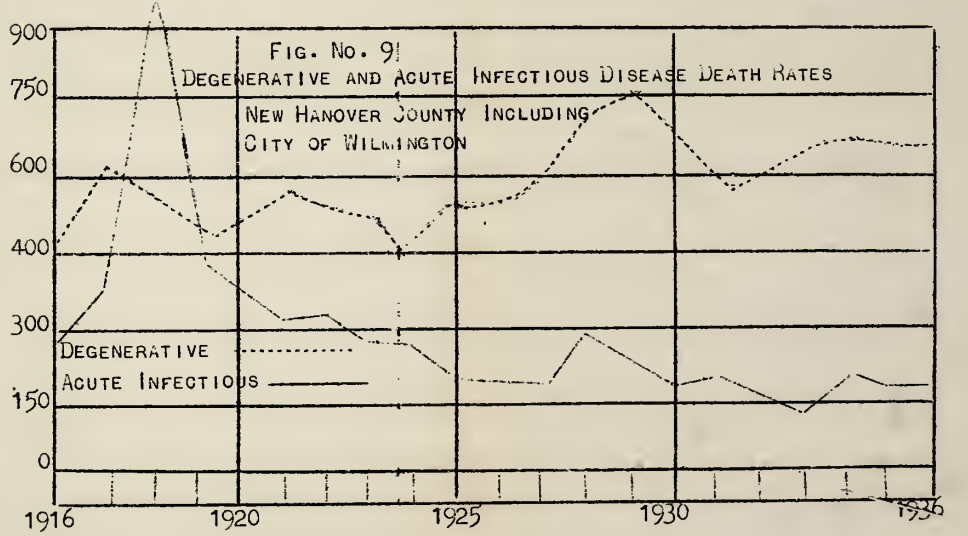


Fig. No. 9
Degenerative and Acute Infectious Disease Death Rates
New Hanover County Including
City of Wilmington
Degenerative
Acute Infectious
900
750
600
400
300
150
0
1916
1920
1925
1930
1936

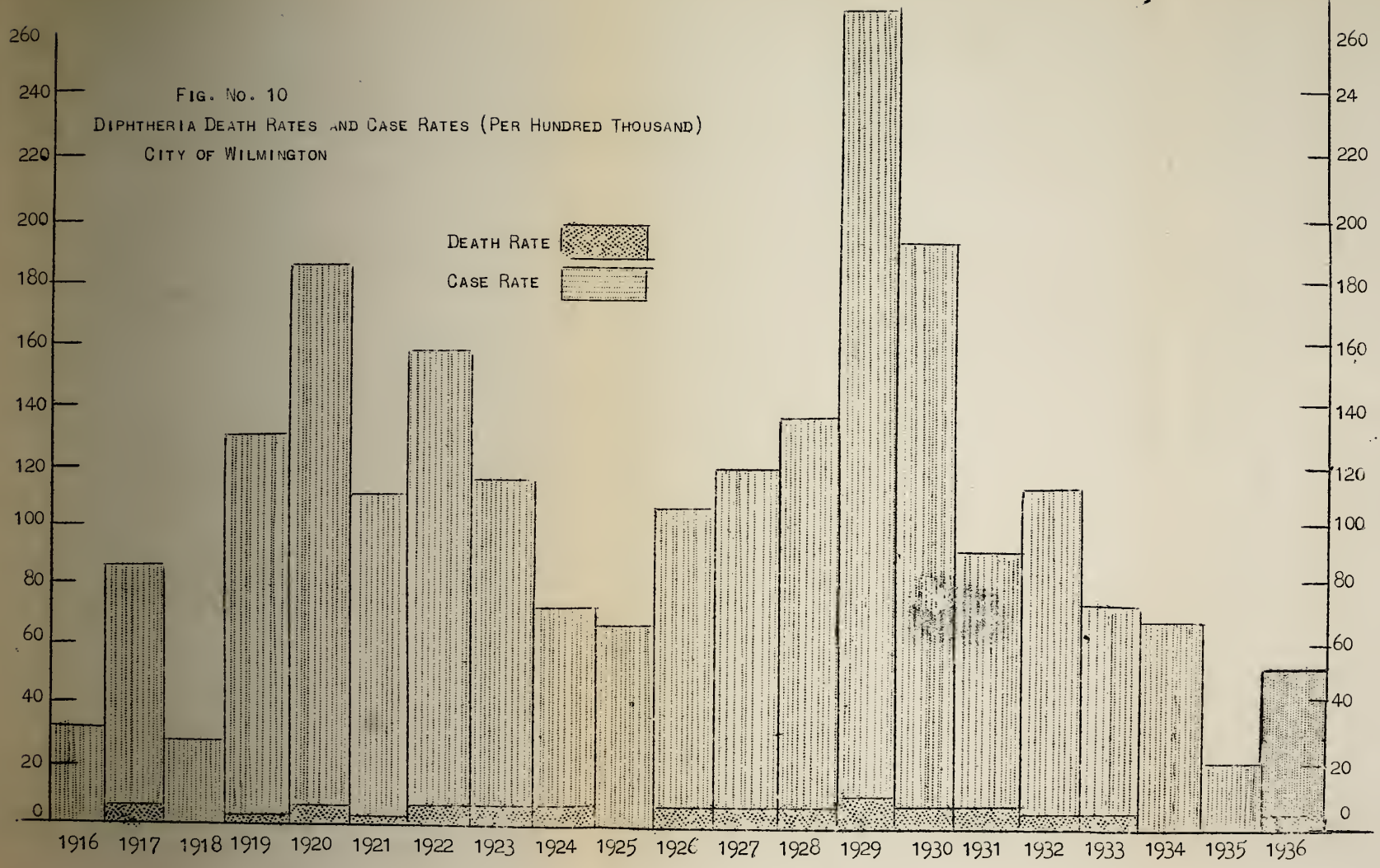
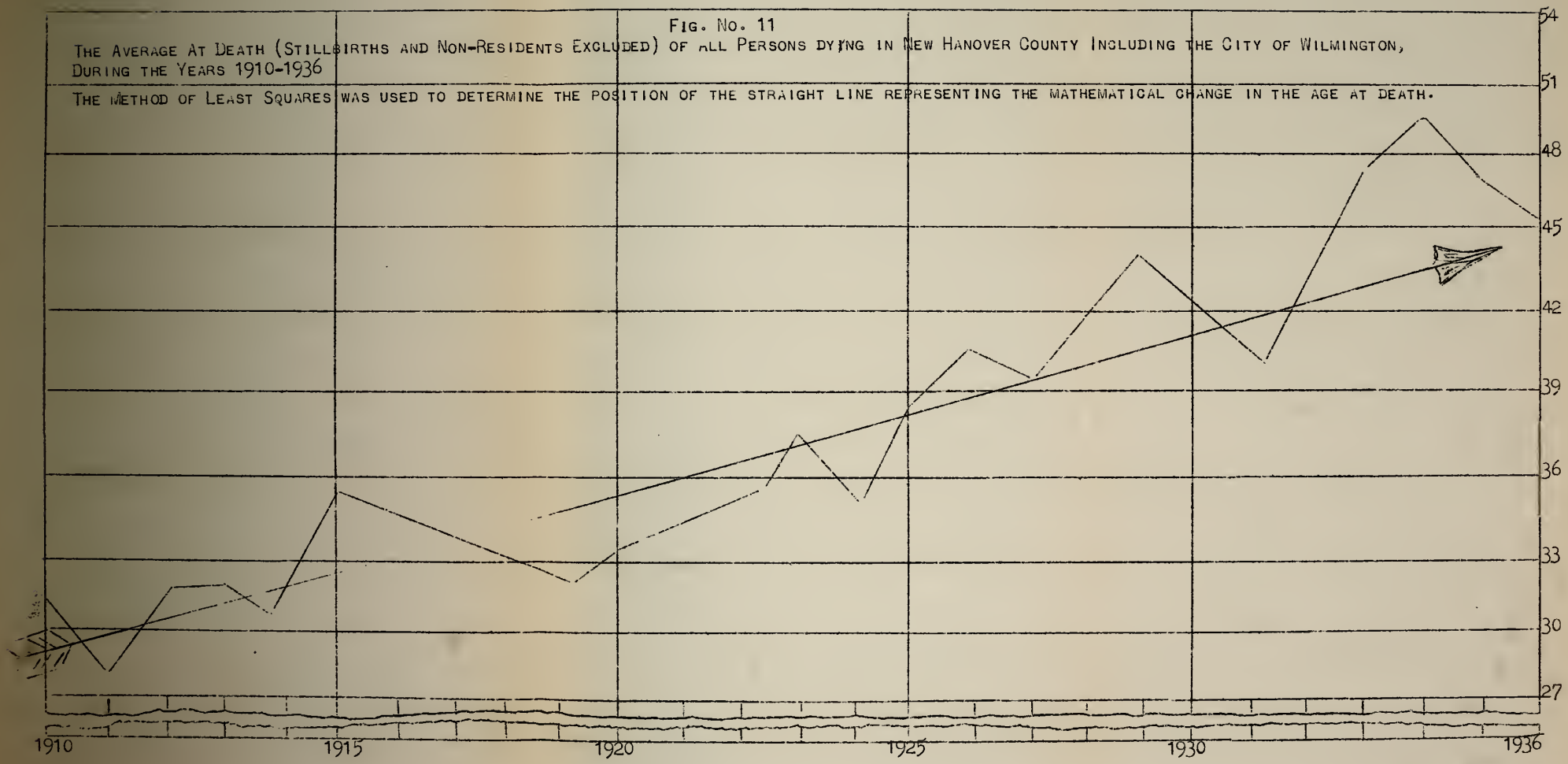


Fig. No. 10
Diphtheria Death Rates and Case Rates (Per Hundred Thousand)
City of Wilmington
Death Rate
Case Rate
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
24
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936

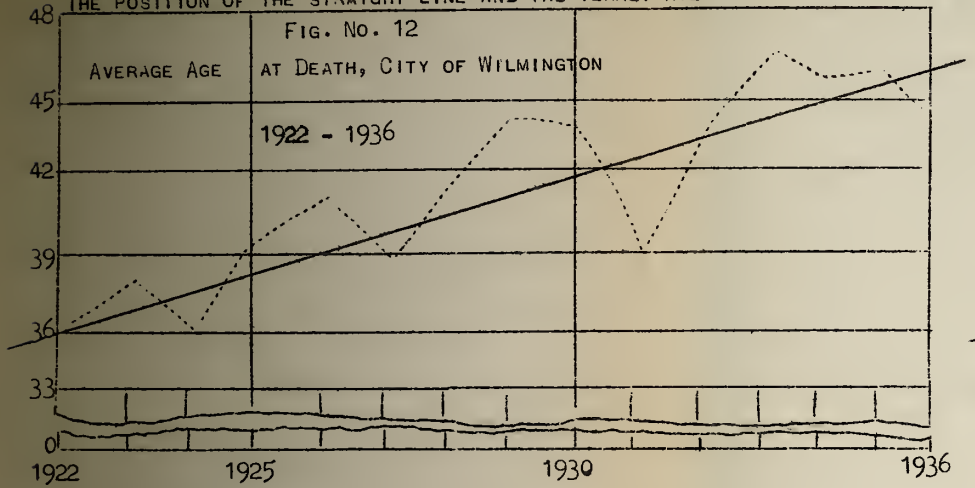
Fig. No. 11

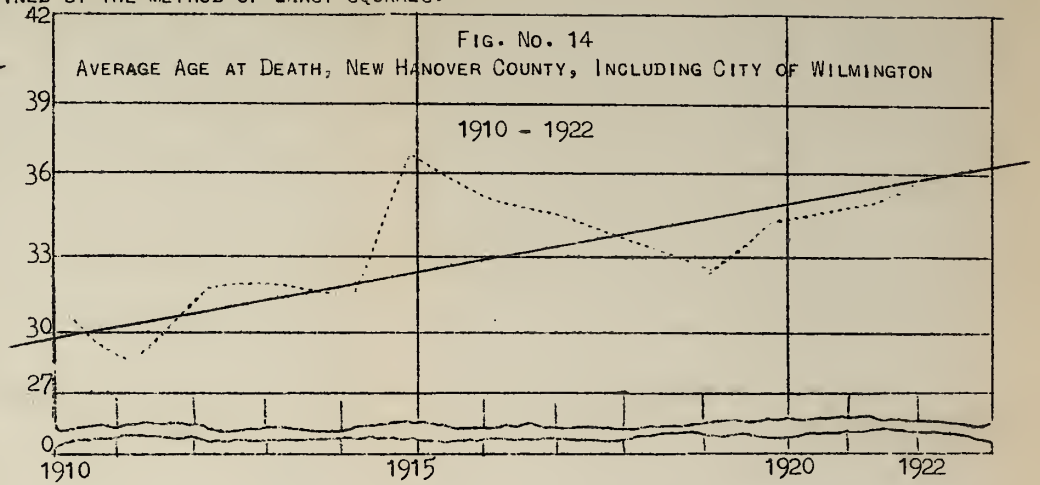
The Average At Death (Stillbirths and Non-Residents Excluded) of All Persons Dying in New Hanover County Including the City of Wilmington, During the Years 1910-1936

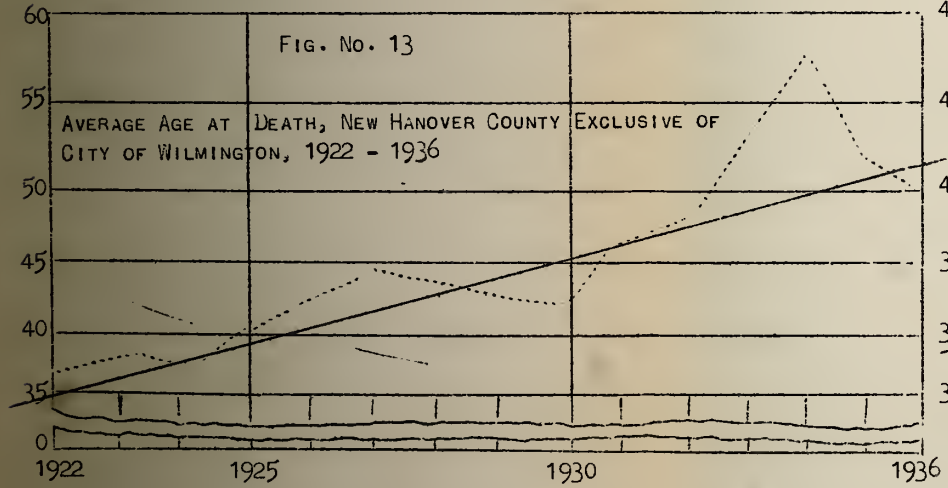
The Method of Least Squares was used to determine the position of the straight line representing the mathematical change in the age at death.

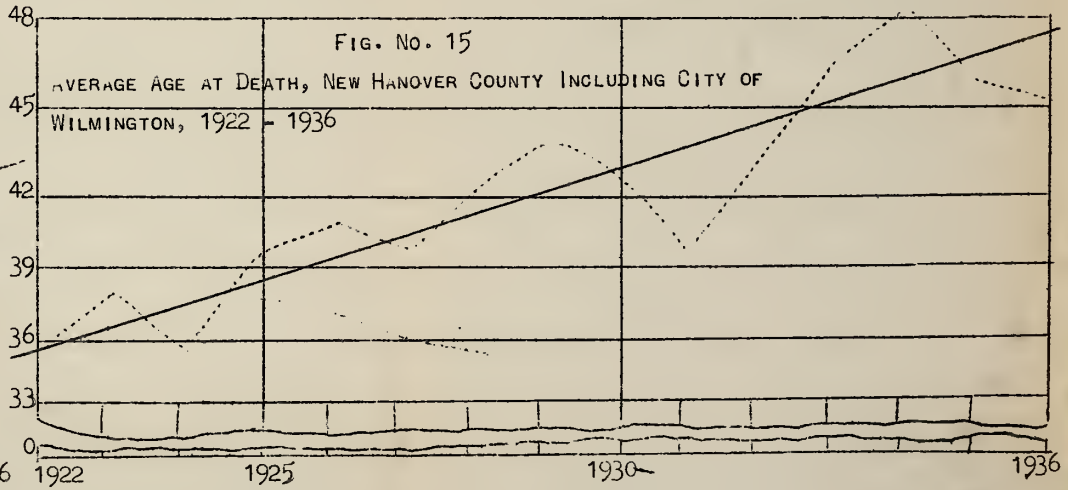


In the preparation of these graphs, all death certificates filed in the county, except stillbirths and non-residents, were used. The position of the straight line and the yearly average gain were determined by the method of least squares.









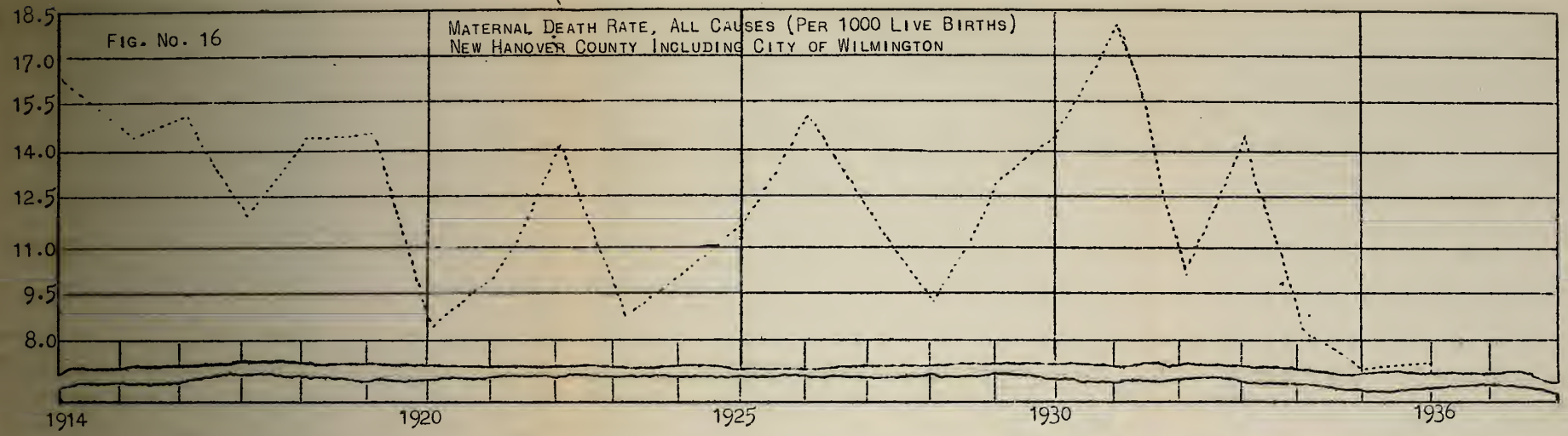


Fig. No. 16
Maternal Death Rate, All Causes (Per 1000 Live Births)
New Hanover County Including City of Wilmington
18.5
17.0
15.5
14.0
12.5
11.0
9.5
8.0
1914
1920
1925
1930
1936

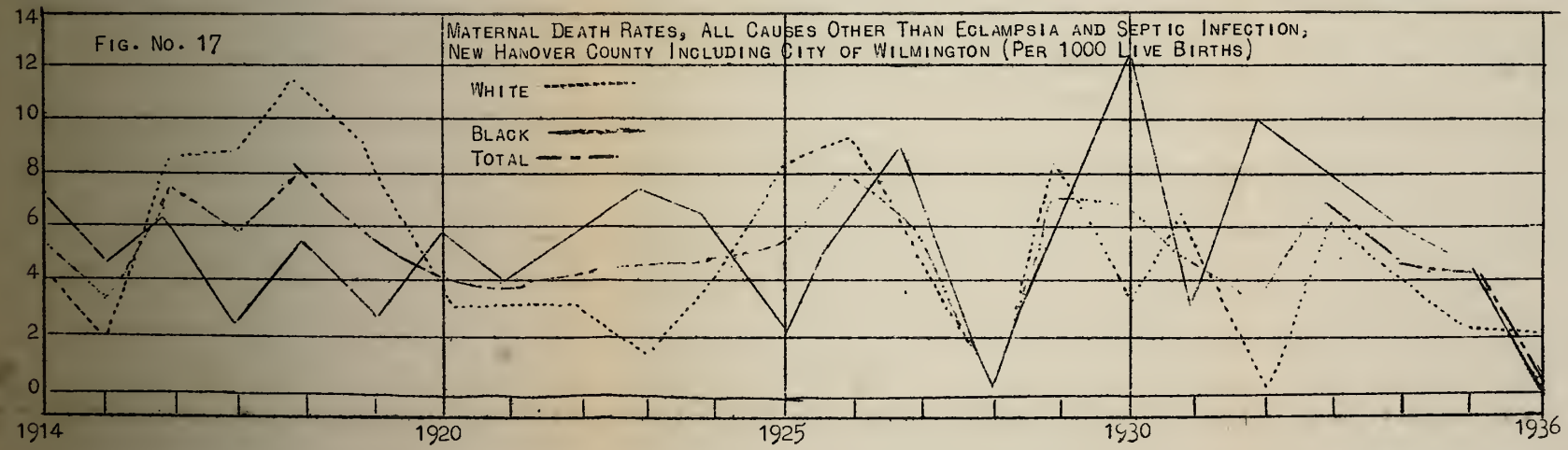


Fig. No. 17
Maternal Death Rates, All Causes Other Than Eclampsia and Septic Infection,
New Hanover County Including City of Wilmington (Per 1000 Live Births)
White
Black
Total
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
1914
1920
1925
1930
1936

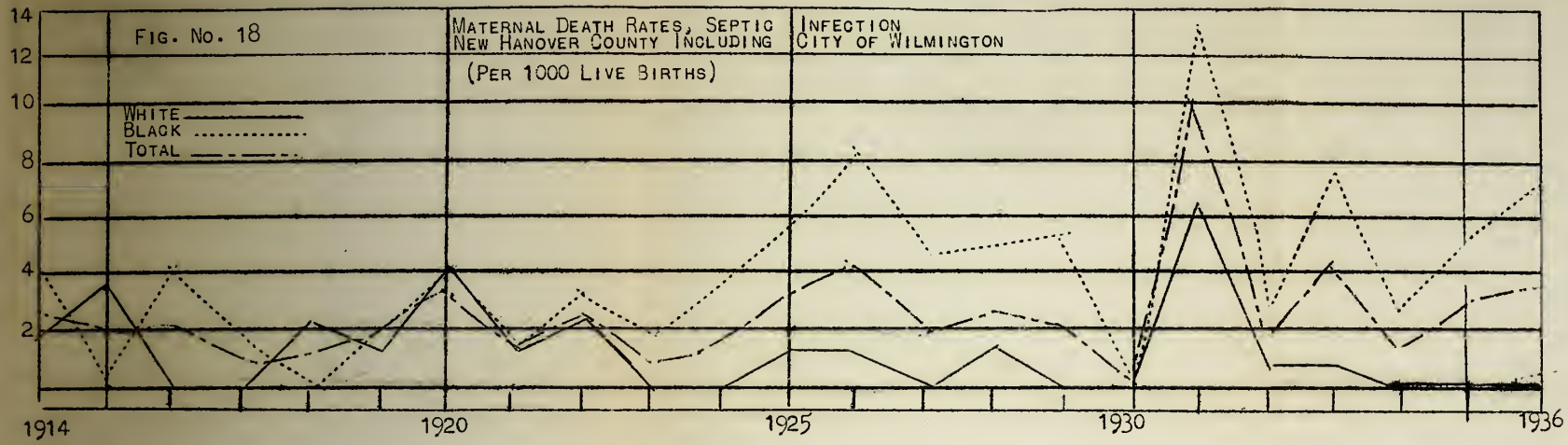


Fig. No. 18
Maternal Death Rates, Septic Infection
New Hanover County Including City of Wilmington
(Per 1000 Live Births)
White
Black
Total
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
1914
1920
1925
1930
1936

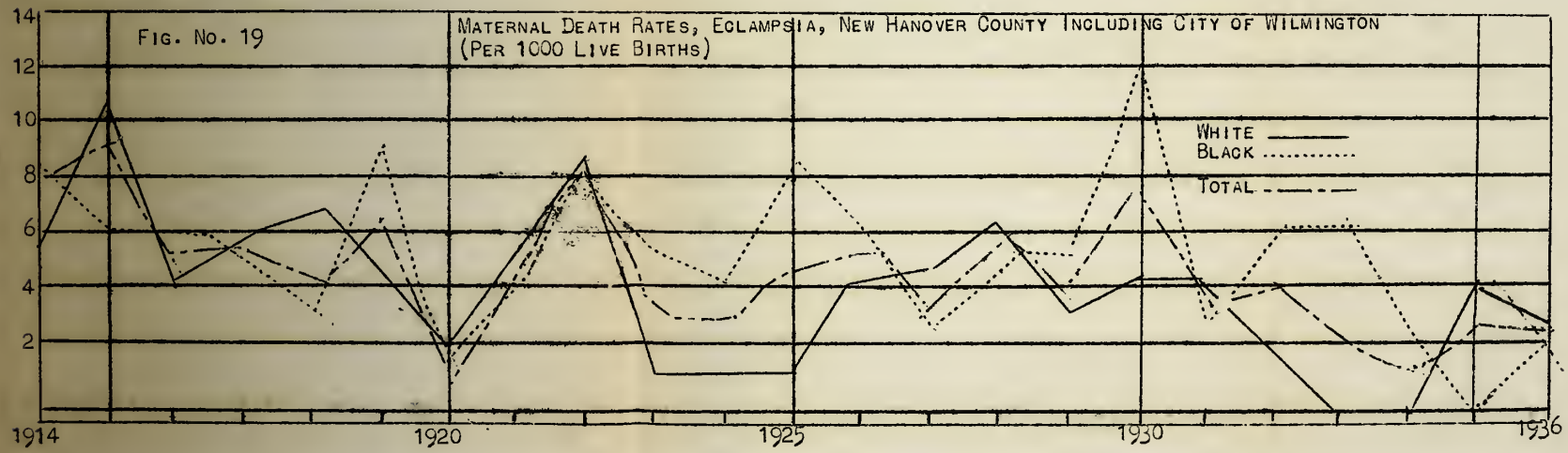


Fig. No. 19
Maternal Death Rates, Eclampsia, New Hanover County Including City of Wilmington
(Per 1000 Live Births)
White
Black
Total
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
1914
1920
1925
1930
1936

Fig. No. 20

NEW CASES OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA

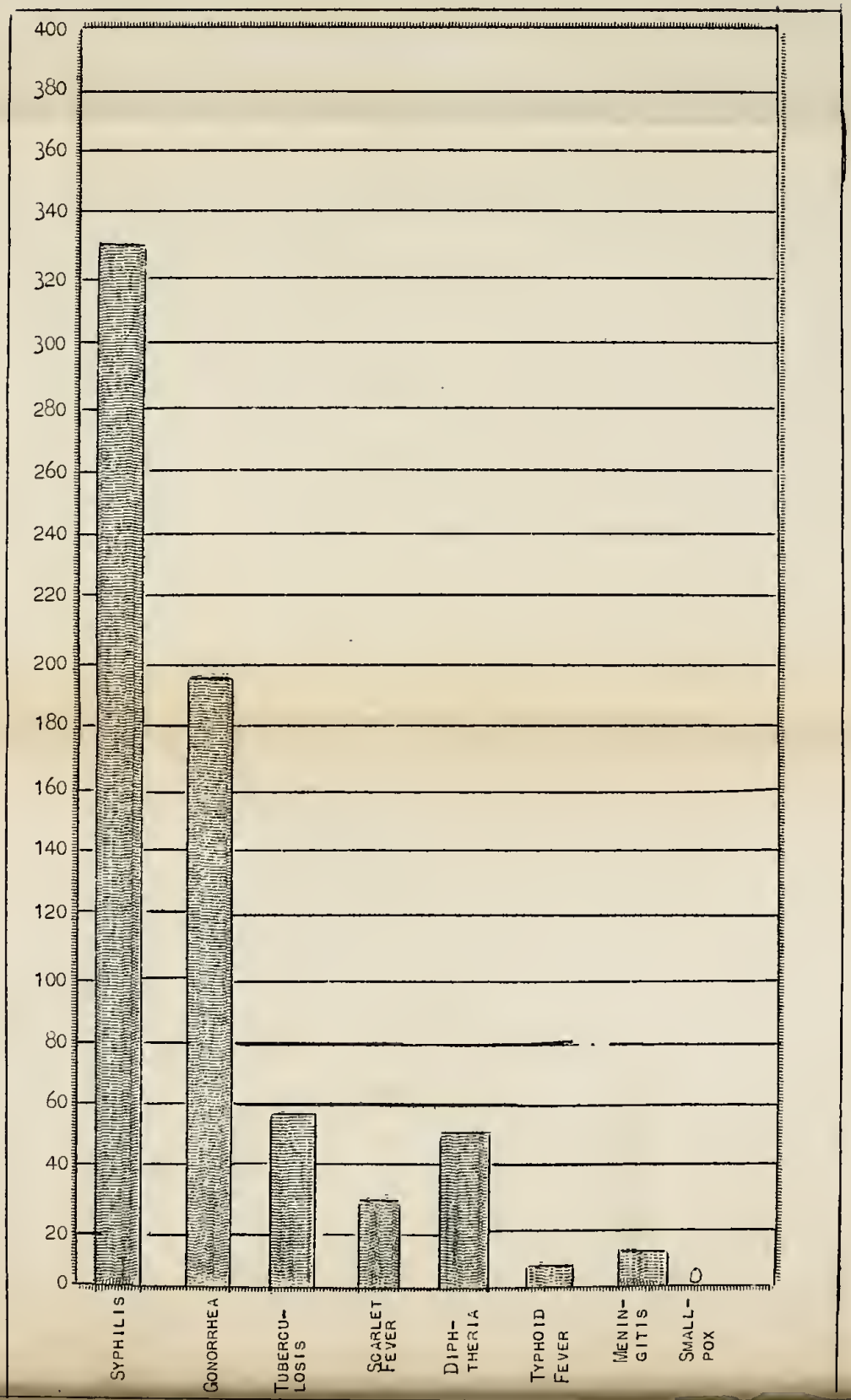
COMPARED WITH

OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

IN

NEW HANOVER COUNTY INCLUDING CITY OF WILMINGTON

1936



Consolidated Board of Health

WILMINGTON AND NEW HANOVER COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

ADDISON HEWLETT, Chairman
Chairman, Board County Commissioners

H. M. ROLAND,
Superintendent Public Instruction

WALTER H. BLAIR,
Mayor, City of Wilmington

W. HOUSTON MOORE, M. D.

J. C. WESSELL, M. D.

H. L. KEITH, D. D. S.

OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES AND AFFILIATES

A. H. Elliot, M. D. ..... Health Officer
G. R. Carpenter, M. D. ..... Assistant Health Officer and County Physician
R. P. Huffman, D. V. M. ..... Food and Dairy Inspector
L. I. Lassiter ..... Sanitary Engineer
J. B. Edwards ..... Assistant Food and Dairy Inspector
Mrs. Lamont Smith ..... Secretary
Mrs. Sara Cantwell ..... Laboratory Technician
R. M. Kermon ..... Plumbing Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

Miss Columbia Munds ..... Supervisor
Paid by Ministering Circle King's Daughters

Mrs. Addie Peiffer ..... District No. 1
Paid by Ministering Circle King's Daughters

Miss Georgia Ezzell ..... County Nurse
Paid by Board of Health

Miss Zou Mercer ..... District No. 4
Paid by Wilmington Chapter Red Cross and by Wilmington Public Health Nursing Association

Mrs. Margaret Nixon ..... District No. 3
Paid by Wilmington Public Health Nursing Association

Mrs. Jeannette Hall ..... County Nurse
Paid by Board of Health

Miss Dorothy Bland ..... District No. 2
Paid by Board of Health

Leonora Hargrave ..... District No. 6
Paid by Board of Health

Clifford Richardson ..... District No. 7
Paid by Board of Health

SANITARY INSPECTORS

W. H. Hancammon
F. P. Blanchard

H. W. Hunter
Porter Wagstaff

W. C. Haas
C. D. Rivenbark, Superintendent Incinerator

	White	Colored	Total
Population Rural New Hanover County	8,906	4,077	12,990
Population City of Wilmington	18,678	12,872	31,555
Total population City and County	27,581	16,944	44,546
Annual appropriation to Health Department			$42,321.95
Appropriation to New Hanover County Mosquito Commission			2,500.00
Expeditures of Wilmington Public Health Nursing Association (Contributions)			5,465.03
Total Official Agencies			$50,286.98

Expense of trash, garbage, and scavenging collections is not included in health appropriations.

Wilmington's milk supply comes entirely from tuberculin tested cows.

Wilmington has seventy-one miles of sewer mains.

Wilmington has a modern and efficient incinerating plant for the destruction of all garbage and refuse.

Wilmington is better drained than any southern coastal city.

Wilmington capital has supplied modern and up-to-date equipment for pasteurization of milk, and cold storage of meats and perishable foods.

WILMINGTON SUPPLIES ITS CITZENS WITH SAFE AND WHOLESOME WATER.

New Hanover County has supplied every school, white and colored, with sanitary toilets.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1936

Latitude, 34-14.
Longitude, 77-57.
Elevation, 46 feet.

Month	Temperature				Relative Humidity			Precipitation			Wind			Sunshine	No. of Days		
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Normal	8 A. M.	Noon	8 P. M.	Total	Normal	Greatest in 24 Hours	Prevailing Direction	Average Hourly Velocity (Corrected)	Maximum Velocity (Corrected)	Percent of Possible	Clear	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy
January	71	18	44.2	46.5	79	61	71	4.00	3.29	0.86	NW	9.7	47	59	13	8	10
February	74	14	44.6	47.9	78	64	73	5.05	3.26	1.74	N	9.8	35	52	11	4	14
March	84	36	57.8	53.3	82	57	70	10.43	3.17	5.19	S	10.5	37	61	12	6	13
April	87	34	60.8	62.0	71	51	69	1.56	2.66	0.62	SW	10.7	35	69	15	6	9
May	95	53	70.6	70.8	76	49	70	0.20	3.44	0.10	NE	8.8	22	83	17	11	3
June	95	60	76.5	76.8	78	58	76	3.57	5.10	1.59	S	8.9	24	80	14	11	5
July	102	62	80.4	79.1	80	59	80	4.95	7.13	1.48	SW	9.2	28	75	9	15	7
August	95	65	80.3	77.6	84	62	82	4.32	6.36	1.73	S	7.1	22	72	9	15	7
September	90	58	76.4	73.1	86	64	81	4.25	4.51	1.37	NE	7.6	27	69	10	11	9
October	84	40	67.4	65.3	85	63	80	7.15	3.27	2.73	NE	8.7	30	65	14	7	10
November	80	26	54.5	56.0	80	58	75	3.03	1.96	2.78	N	9.1	28	64	13	9	8
December	72	34	50.6	49.1	88	72	83	6.51	2.78	2.19	NE	8.7	30	36	7	5	19
Total								55.02	46.93						144	108	114
Mean			63.7	63.1	81	60	76				SW	9.1		65			

SUMMARY

Mean Temperature **63.7**

Mean Percent of Sunshine ..... **65.**

Average Wind Velocity **9.1**

Highest Wind Velocity ..... **47.**

Total Precipitation **55.02**

Maximum Temperature **102**

Minimum Temperature ..... **14.**

Highest Temperature since 1871—103 Degrees in July 1879.

Lowest Temperature since 1871—5 Degrees in February 1899.